

DR. EDELIN SPEAKS AT N. U.



Dr. Edelin (A Tom Horgan Photo)

by Bau Bau K. Nance
Onyx Staff

Dr. Kenneth Edelin charges that 88 per cent of women who die from illegal abortions are black.

He told a Distinguished Speakers Series audience at Northeastern on Thursday, May 27th, that most of his patients had second trimester abortions, and that most of these were 11 to 13 years old.

Dr. Edelin, now appealing his conviction for manslaughter for performing a legal abortion, said the U.S. Supreme Court ruled June 22, 1973 that women had the right to have an abortion but that they had been having abortions since 2000 B.C."

Abortion or manslaughter was the subject of Edelin's speech. He began by saying he wanted to "fill in gaps that did not get into the news media."

Dr. Edelin's ordeal with the law began as a result of a research on anti-biotics in fetal research, published in

the June 1973 New England Journal of Medicine.

During 1971-1973, women patients at Boston City Hospital agreed to be studied by giving anti-biotics, Edelin said.

Boston City Hospital was called in for investigation, and in Sept. 1973, the Boston City Council held hearings on abortions at the hospital, Edelin said.

At the end of the hearings, Councilman O'Neil said that he would go to the District Attorney for investigation of abortions at BCH, Edelin said.

The Boston City Council looked at BCH's operating law book, and in Dec. 1973 they subpoenaed in 88 records of abortions, most done by himself, he said.

At the time, Edelin was BCH's Chief Resident of Obstetric-Gynecology. Out of 16 doctors, only 2 agreed to perform abortions. The other 14 doctors cited personal and non-medical reasons, he said.

Dr. Edelin said he felt

women should not have to go to New York for abortions. He advocated that this service be provided at BCH, and it was done, he said. This perhaps is the reason he and not the other physician who worked with him, was indicted, he continued.

In Feb. 1974, he was subpoenaed to a Grand Jury hearing about abortions. Dr. Edelin said he assumed he was to testify about fetal research.

Instead, he was read his "rights", and told that anything he said could be held against him and "It was," said Edelin. His other colleagues had taken the 5th Amendment.

On April 11, 1974, 1:30 pm, Dr. Edelin said, he received a telephone call informing him that the Grand Jury had indicted him for manslaughter.

He was suspended from his job without pay but outcry from the public and colleagues caused him to be reinstated, he said. In June 1974, he completed his residency.

The next 6 months, Edelin said, were spent preparing for trial.

On Dec. 13, 1974, his lawyer got a transcript from the Grand Jury to determine what he was being charged with.

The charge of manslaughter was based on the record of one of his patients in Oct. 1973 which, according to Dr. Edelin, "appeared to be a perfectly legal abortion."

On Jan. 6, 1975 his trial began. Just before the trial, Dr. Edelin said that he learned the jury had been selected by a computer programmed to select two men for every woman.

The U.S. Supreme Court had recently reversed the verdict of a convicted man for homicide in Jackson vs. Louisiana because of an all-male jury, Edelin said.

But that same evening, the Supreme Court came out with an amendment that its ruling did not apply to previous trials or ones in progress, Edelin said.

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DR. HENDERSON CITES BIAS IN HEALTH SERVICES

by Bau Bau K. Nance
Onyx Staff

Nine million people are not reached by medical services; forty six per cent of poor people live in the South; most social and racial discrimination occurs in the North and Northeast, says Dr. Donald Henderson, Asst. Dean of Harvard's School of Public Health.

Speaking to a student audience at Northeastern's Churchill Hall, on April 24, Dr. Henderson said that the growth of private practices and doctors' fees were inaccessible to the poor.

Health Services were provided to the poor by the Federal government through Medicaid and Medicare when

President Lyndon Johnson carried through significant health services legislation aimed directly at helping the poor, Dr. Henderson said.

Since 1966 the medicare and medicaid plans have enabled poor people to get and demand equal medical services at hospitals, he continued.

Before these plans came into effect, only 56 percent of poor people below \$3,000 income could visit a doctor. These plans enabled 63 percent to see doctors and hospitalization increased as well, he said.

With Medicare, which is intended for the elderly, there is a set level payment to recipients closely aligned with the Social Security Act, he

said.

The Federal government offers states money for welfare recipients according to a certain formula which reimburses the state 50c for every \$1.00 spent; but the poorer states receive 83c per \$1.00 spent, he continued.

Each state can decide what benefits the person receives, he said. In some states there's a 15 day maximum hospitalization, while others allow 60 days, and certain states allow for medication, and eyeglasses whereas others provide a doctor's fee only, he continued.

What amounts to racial and social discrimination is the amount of money a person can afford to spend, he said.

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WOMEN IN POLITICS PRESS FOR CHANGE

by Sandi Lambert
Onyx Staff

WIPS — Women In Politics — is a five year old predominantly black Boston based group, founded and headed up by educator-civic activist Ellen Jackson (director of Freedom House).

Membership, which is widely varied, includes women active in the home as well as in education, health administration and science.

The 25 women that make up the organization are more distinctly characterized by their individual activities in politics. They have either taken part in local political activities or run for state office, like Doris Bunte, or they have been delegate to the Democratic National Convention, like Director Jackson.

According to Ramona Edelin, Chairwomen of the African American Institute and a member of WIPS, although the group does not meet on a regular basis or have a continuous format they do sponsor various activities during the year.

In the past, she says, WIPS' support has gone to, Basil Patterson, the 1st black Vice President of the Democratic National Convention and to a number of voter education programs around black senatorial districts.

Most recently, WIPS sponsored a two-week assortment of activities for the Boston 200 Women's Festival.

"Our individual efforts are more measurable than our collective efforts", Ramona says.

While WIPS is very powerful as group, that strength lies not so much in a collective sphere as it does in the strength of those who compose the group, she continued.

"Some of the most influential women in the city belong to WIPS, and just because 'certain names' appear on a document, people pay attention", she said.

"This happens all the time, we know this, Ramona admitted, but it's especially true with WIPS".

WIPS' goals, as Ramona sees them, are to educate and awaken a keen sense of political awareness in the community and to maintain a realistic and serviceable source of political communications.

Ramona's participation in WIPS includes providing them with reports of voter education activities and 1st hand information about the college. The latter information, she says, is particularly important now, because of the Phase II education project.

Her most recent efforts have been a proposal for a teacher training program for the Boston Public Schools, a

program she says, that will give teachers "more insight to multi-cultural and Afro-American study".

"There is only so much remediation that is going to be done in public schools until teachers are more sensitive to what it is that they're doing to keep children from regressing — both black and white", she said, referring to a lack of understanding at the teacher level, of the cultures represented in the Boston Schools. The program, she believes, can provide perspective.

Due primarily to the dual directors role that Ellen Jackson has committed herself to, WIPS and Freedom House both have become a natural combination of energies, supporting the Phase II Master Plan for school desegregation, and Ramona's teacher-training proposal has become an element in the collective effort.

Three weeks ago, with urgency predominating, Ellen, Ramona and another WIPS member met to release a document that urged the University Components of the Phase II master Plan to initiate the planning processes for their involvement in the development of magnet and community school programs for Boston Public Schools. Involvement which Judge Garrity said was critical, and that without it the Plan would fail.

This document offers recommendations for implementation and participation by universities and asks for comments and responses.

Northeastern officials have received the seven page dossier and, Ramona says, she has received affirmation that a response is being initiated and will be forthcoming.

But with so many colleges and universities closing for the summer Ramona expresses concern as to the success of Phase II. A program which is to unfold in September.

The level of the struggle is important, she says, and "it will take more than we've had going for us in the past, in order to get colleges and universities to respond before it's too late" she added.

She sees the failure of these institutions to begin immediate work on tangible plans as a conscious effort to subvert the whole plan.

Ramona says, however, that she has great confidence in Northeastern's President-Elect Ryder. "He has consistently been, not only, fair and wise in our problems, but, he has also delivered for us", she said. She added, that this is why he was supported in his bid for the presidency.

"I believe he will be sensitive to this", she said.

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BLACK LAWYER'S CONFERENCE FEATURES JUDGE WRIGHT

by Ruth Anthony

The National Conference of Black Lawyers, Boston Chapter, sponsored an all-day colloquium on police crime for the greater Boston community. The idea resulted from a similar conference held a few months ago in New York which was quite successful.

It was also due to the awareness of police misconduct in Boston, particularly exercised upon blacks and Spanish-speaking people. Harold Washington, Director of Roxbury Defenders Committee, said one incident that probably ignited the issue was the beating of about 18 people at a recent concert at the Music Hall featuring LaBelle.

A young black woman was thrown through a plate glass window. A policeman termed the incident a "war between the niggers and the cops" as he beat a black man on the neck with a billy club. Among those injured was the son of Rep. Mary Goode and a relative of a City Hall employee.

Because of this and similar police brutality, the theme of the conference was "Resist to Exist" and was held in Hayden Hall and the George Sherman Union at Boston University on Sat., May 3.

Attendance was not high. The audience was less than 100 but the program went well, beginning with a panel discussion by Caroline Hunter, Ken Wade, and Rep. Mel King emphasizing the importance of the community utilizing the legislature.

The Hon. Bruce Wright was the guest speaker. He is a remarkable judge who was appointed in 1972 to serve for ten years in criminal business in the New York Municipal Court by Mayor John Lindsey. Because the judge gave black and Spanish-speaking defendants lenient sentences, recognizing many of the motives and reasons behind their alleged offenses, he was dismissed from criminal court and transferred to the civil side. Judge Wright has been ridiculed by many and even nicknamed "Turn 'em loose Bruce."

He said, "Among the large numbers of anonymous letters I receive, dripping with racist hate and generally beginning, Black Nigger Bastard, go back to Africa and learn from the apes, there was an interesting exception one day. I was told that, if I would resign from the bench retroactively, I would be guaranteed an inspector's funeral. I was assured that a suitable and untimely death could be arranged for me, if I was reluctant to co-operate with an immediate suicide."

He was "surprised and amazed" that the New York Bar Association has recommended that he be replaced on the criminal bench although nothing of that sort has happened yet.

The guest speaker gave experienced and detailed examples of racism and misconduct in the criminal justice system involving policemen. Coming from a family of police, he holds firm to his belief that the police are

of a distinct character.

"One of the first things we must realize about the police is that they are a special category of human being. They wear distinctive uniforms. They bear arms. They know secrets. They have spies and informants. They have listening devices and undercover microphones and wire recorders and stool pigeons. Most of us, like Richard Nixon himself, have been caught on candid tape recorders, at one time or another, whether we know it or not."

He told how corrupt most police are and how many of them, though on the city payroll, can afford to live in suburban homes by collecting millions of dollars in "tax-free, under-the-table, dishonest gain." Most of them, however, use the excuse that the city is too dangerous for their families to live in.

The judge said that he has been accused of racism, incompetence, and "daring to rule against a police officer."

"Speak to judges in the confidence of their black-robed brotherhood and you will discover how they lean over backwards to please a police officer. They will tell you how rash and silly it is to dare to rule against an officer. They fear, they say, the consequences of such candor, for the lobbying and public relations machinery of the officers will do them in, ruin their careers and prevent promotion and preferred assignments."

Justice Wright said that

blacks and Puerto Ricans, as well as policemen, should be concerned with the politics and administration of the criminal justice system. He said the most valid tool for reconstruction is knowing and understanding the sociology and psychology of the law.

Policemen are sometimes the arresting officer, the prosecuting officer, and the punishing officer. They have great power and importance in this society and are considered professionals in the criminal justice system. At the police academy, they are taught to classify Puerto Ricans as white. The judge explained that, naturally, this is a technique of keeping the two minorities apart because when the Puerto Ricans begin to actually think they are white, they will develop attitudes of superiority.

"Keeping them divided ensures that they will never get together and take over the city by a united vote."

During the afternoon, attorneys, law students, and others concerned, sat in on a workshop dealing with police misconduct litigation. Prof. Herbert Reid from Howard University School of Law led the workshop as a second guest. Joining Charles Williams, staff attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and Harold Washington, the three conducted discussions as to what possible actions the defense could take to win cases against policemen, since they find it almost impossible. The professor, who worked on the Fred Hampton case and is

presently involved in bringing suit against the city of Chicago, noted that the Black Panther Party originated as an anti-police-brutality organization. He said there was definite police involvement from the Justice Dept. relating to the death of Fred Hampton.

Reid said civil remedies are needed and he hopes that black separatism is ended. He attended Harvard Law School and worked in Boston for a while and saw too much apathy here among blacks, as in other urban areas. All blacks recognize racism in the criminal justice system and police misconduct and Reid said, there are some blacks who care but most seem not to care.

It was agreed that people in the community must help and the first step, according to Reid, is to register to vote. That way, chances of sitting in on juries are greater.

"Now there are talks of reducing the number to six or abolishing it altogether", he said, "but it is still not too late."

There was talk of the doctrine of entrapment, a theory in criminal law where crime is encouraged by the police by stimulation or instigation. For example, a plainclothesman may go into the ghetto with a hulk of money hanging from his pocket, pretending to be intoxicated in order to lure potential attackers. It was noted, however, that the doctrine is very limited.

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DR. HERBERT APTHEKER SPEAKS ON THE ROOTS OF RACISM

by Donna Maria Latson
Onyx Correspondent

There have been many who have tried to interpret the varied historical origins of racism, but none as well as Dr. Herbert Aptheker. The People's Forum and Center for Marxist Education presented Dr. Aptheker on April 27, at the Huntington Ave. YMCA for two reasons. First, he is the director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies and secondly, he collaborated with W.E.B. DuBois on numerous books on American and Afro-American history.

Dr. Aptheker said that the degree of racism, in all its intensity, is basically due to its dissemination through organizations and traditional institutions. He purported that racism is the worst since World War I. He cited, in particular, Confessions of Nat Turner by William Styron, a fictionalized account of Nat Turner's slave revolt, contending that it was distortinn of the real event. In essence, according to Aptheker, it was fundamental racism. Aptheker explained that racism is allowed to fester through such things as I.Q. tests and Dr. Schockley's genetic examinations, which wallow in racist propaganda. Schockley's research, ac-

cording to Dr. Aptheker, smacks strongly of the Hitler tactic of sterilization. Aptheker regarded this as scientific racism. The ideological basis of scientific racism is aimed at certain people who are supposedly innately, biologically, ethically, morally and intellectually inferior. And, these people are said to be inferior to those people doing the testing.

The historical analysis was briefly interrupted by a question directed to the speaker in regards to the worst time in history for black people.

Dr. Aptheker's answer was, surprisingly enough, "slavery-time". The Beastiality with which black people were treated could never be redeemed, he said. The rape in Africa began because of the capitalistic interests beginning in the 15th century. In Africa, the land of approximately 100 million people, highly skilled in agriculture survived the middle Passage and other atrocities, only to be subjected to the horrors of slavery when these enslaved people reached America.

Dr. Aptheker continued the lecture to talk about another form of racism; that being environmental racism. The growth of environmental racism stems from the idea that present living conditions

are the way they are because the people residing there don't want to change it. Aptheker also called this the curse of nurture; a defective environment is a product of a defective people.

At that point, he made mention of the Marxian explanation of America's history. He said that it is an unnatural state, a social condition and had its beginnings in man-made literature. Dr. Aptheker said that only through unity of the working classes, black, white Spanish and Chinese, could racism be thwarted. He concluded that racism is a cancer from every point of view and Watergate was not the Tea Pot Dome; it was devious individuals trying to steal the Republic. Dr. Aptheker then quoted Karl Marx, who said; "Labor in Black skin can not be free, neither is labor in white skin." The Dr's final statement was that Black-white unity is necessary for success in the struggle.

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NIPS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

referring to the proposal and Phase II.

Ramona hopes that the institutions will respond to the need for community participation that is outlined in the dossier. But, she said, she wants to see more than "going out and taking notes and monitoring what's happening", and she wants the colleges and universities to become a viable part of the planning stages, making a realistic needs assessment by conferring with the community.

She wants to see all the universities' resources being totally committed, and feels that they can't rely only on the College of Education or Social Services to take the entire weight of its participation in Phase II.

"The entire university must take part in the plan, not just the psychologists, social services and social workers and rehabilitation people, 'they' always like to think of Blacks as a social problem and relegate reform plans to the Social Sciences, to be taken care of", she said.

"That's not the deal", she added, "only a commitment of total university resources will make the most of this opportunity to help Black students", she concluded.

In this coming election year WIPS plans, according to

Ramona, are to be a prime source in clarifying the issues and encouraging voter participation and political processes.

"Students," Ramona said, "should be much more involved, too many Blacks, especially, don't vote."

College-age Blacks are Ramona's main objective and she says her thrust as far as WIPS is concerned will be "to mobilize and start some political sophistication, as opposed to some political rhetoric", the last being what she believes is all that goes on on campuses.



Ramona Edell
Photo by Karen Maynor

CHARLOTTE HOUSE - A PRE-RELEASE CENTER AIDING WOMEN OFFENDERS

by Karen Stanton

There aren't any signs on the front lawn of Charlotte House. No 10-foot fences or armed security guards. There is nothing there to indicate that it's any different than the other three-story houses on Charlotte Street in Dorchester. Nothing points out: "This is a pre-release center for women offenders."

Ms. Jean Pina, director of Charlotte House explained that the pre-release center can house up to 12 women who are still technically incarcerated within the state penal system, and who have 12 months or less of their sentence to serve. The women have been convicted of various crimes -- from shoplifting to assault and battery, and prostitution to manslaughter.

"Charlotte House is the only pre-release center for female offenders in Massachusetts and is here to provide a positive way through which a woman may discover and hopefully attain her self-defined goals of personal growth, independence and political awareness," Ms. Pina said.

Ms. Pina, who is originally from Canada, worked with the Governor's committee on law enforcement in the juvenile delinquent section before becoming director of Charlotte House. She also helped to develop and open a residential center for juvenile delinquents in New Bedford; and has worked with the United Community Service for senior citizens in Boston.

"The United Community Service," explained Ms. Pina,

"works with the elderly under a demonstration project in Back Bay, and tries to inform them of various programs, like Medicaid or the food stamp program."

The program at Charlotte House was started in 1964 as a half-way house by the Friends of Framingham, Inc. A brochure distributed by Charlotte House says that the Friends of Framingham, Inc., was originally organized in 1948 to help fund the defense of Dr. Miriam Van Waters, at that time the superintendent of Framingham Reformatory.

Dr. Van Waters was being criticized for her administrative methods at the reformatory and an unsuccessful attempt was made to oust her from the superintendent's position.

The half-way house program was changed to the present residential pre-release center in 1973 after the board of directors of the Friends of Framingham made arrangements with the state Department of Corrections to adopt the new concept.

In order to qualify for the program, a woman offender must be within 12 months of her parole eligibility date. "The same stipulations apply," Ms. Pina said. "The women have to be clear of any warrants or detainers, and all former financial debts to Framingham (the Massachusetts Correctional Institution) must be paid."

Potential residents are first interviewed by the Framingham Classification Committee and if approved, are then interviewed by the Charlotte House staff, who has

the final word on who's going to be accepted.

"The women are interviewed to determine whether we have the resources to help them. We won't accept anyone with a severe emotional problem. We don't have a psychiatrist and outside resources in this area are limited ... we don't have the tools to handle them," she said. She added however, that Charlotte House does accept women with minor physical problems.

"The women volunteer for the program, and make a commitment to become involved in an educational or vocational related program. Also, anyone with a drug related charge must agree to participate in a weekly drug education program. The same goes for anyone with an alcohol related charge," she said.

Presently, there are nine women living at Charlotte House, eight work and one is enrolled in a training program.

"One of the residents works as a counselor at a juvenile delinquent home and others have skills in electronics and are employed by some of the major electronic corporations."

She said the women are encouraged to open savings accounts and are required to pay for their room and board from their salaries. "We feel if they were living on their own, they would have to pay rent, so we charge them on a sliding scale based on their salary."

"If a woman earns more than \$75 a week, she pays \$25 a week rent; if she earns less than \$75, her rent would be

\$12.50 a week. Any woman who is not working and is enrolled in a training or educational program, would pay anywhere from \$25 to \$50 a month for rent."

The house has a full-time staff of four women, including the director, a nun, and a part-time cook who is a former resident of Charlotte House.

"We have a resource coordinator, whose task is to try to find jobs for our residents and develop programs, a head program planner who sets up projects; and a woman who is secretary-hookkeeper," Ms. Pina said.

She said that all staff members double as counselors to residents, and two students from Boston University do volunteer work one day a week.

There are also two corrections officers from the State Department of Corrections working at Charlotte House, but they do not act as counselors. Pina said she is trying to arrange to hire another full time staff member to replace the corrections officers. "It's just not affable to have correction officers in this type of program," she said.

Charlotte House is funded through the Friends of Framingham's board of directors and the state department of corrections through LEAA, the Law Enforcement Administration Assistance. Pina said that the funds take care of all the center's expenses, including staff salaries, and general care of the house. She added that

the rents collected from residents are funneled back into the yearly budget.

Pina said Charlotte House uses various community centers and organizations for their training and counseling programs. "The Dorchester Area Planning Action Committee helps with our job training. Most of the women come to us from Framingham (the state Prison) with little or no skills, which are definitely needed to obtain employment."

"Also, the Boston Family Planning Center helps with a weekly education program and the Department of Public Health may schedule talks on family planning, nutrition, or personal hygiene; and the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination and many more. And all of these groups do this on a volunteer basis."

Besides these programs, the residents of Charlotte House also have "in-house" programs, including a group session every Thursday evening. "These are rap sessions," the director said, "and the residents can talk about anything."

"Actually, they usually start off as hitching sessions ... maybe somebody had to do dishes two nights in a row, or has some other complaints ... but you have to turn these into something constructive," she added.

Ms. Pina also said there are one-to-one counseling sessions conducted between individual women and their counselors.

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THE ENERGETICS



THE ENERGETICS have just released a new sure hit record entitled "Me And My Girl." This dynamic young group has been performing together for five years. The group consists of Tony Keiser, Melvin Franklin, Joey Jackson, Herbert Jackson and Miles Turner. They are accompanied by a very accomplished group called PART II. The instrumentation consists of lead guitar, bass, organ and drums—plus, the entire band sings. So put it all together and you have a fantastic show with THE ENERGETICS.

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HEALTH SERVICES CONT. FROM P 1

Eventhough blacks comprise 70 percent of the Medicaid role and whites 30 percent, the whites receive 5 percent more in payments than blacks, he said. Usually a white person has money to afford to see a private doctor, whereas black people have to utilize public clinics, he continued.

Children who represent 45 percent of those on Medicaid receive 18 percent of the money, while the aged who are 3 percent of the Medicaid recipients receive 23 percent of the payments, usually because of the costs of nursing homes they live in, he said.

\$43.00 may be granted a child on Medicaid in Mississippi, while N.Y. allows \$123.00 per child a month, he said.

Another negative aspect of the Medicaid plan, other than 9 million people receiving no aid, is that families with incomes over \$15,000 a year have their children seeing doctors 53 percent more times than families with \$3,000 yearly income.

Dr. Henderson, who works at the Demock Community Health Center, Roxbury, and recruits black students for medical training, said that Medicaid has worked in the past.

Reasons for its failure today, according to Dr. Henderson, are that in 1967 - \$2.5 billion were paid to the

poor in benefits in 1973 - \$9.3 billion, and in 1975 the figure is climbing even higher to a 25 percent yearly increase.

Why does Gov. Dukakis want to cut the Welfare benefits by \$120. million, Henderson asked. The answer given was that the state and Federal government signed a blank check, disregarding foreseeable costs in the future. The 25 percent yearly increase would mean the Governor has to tax the working people more.

There are 25 million people on Medicaid, 30 percent who are above the poverty level, 16 percent actually poor, and 9 million poor who do not receive any health care at all, he said. Some of these people do not know that they qualify for Medicaid, and others tend to be rural Southerners, he continued.

In 1974 the U.S. Government spent \$94 billion on Health Care; 36.2 billion went to hospitals, 18.0 billion went to M.D.'s, 8.8 billion to drugs, and 3.7 billion to Nursing Homes, he said.

Hospital costs are raising the cost of health care, and health insurance is raising hospital costs; additionally, there are new, expensive kinds of medical care, he continued.

People today are treated like Mercedes and Cadillacs instead of Volkswagons, Dr. Henderson maintained.

COMMENTARY

THE 60% TENURE RULE

Change is the only thing that is constant in the universe. And the time had arrived for the abolition of the 60 percent tenure restriction. At present, Northeastern has a tenure restriction that allows no more than 60 percent of the faculty in any college to be on tenure at any given time. This may appear to be a far removed issue, but at closer look, we should see how this affects our education at Northeastern.

Ostensibly, the tenure restriction may have been a good method for administering a difficult process. But the system is outmoded. Further, it rules the university, not the other way around. And we pay for it.

(1) The present system locks in bad professors. The Vice President and Dean of Faculty Arthur Fitzgerald even admits as much.

(2) Obviously then, it freezes out many good professors. And it keeps good professors elsewhere from even looking our way.

(3) It allows many onetime good professors to become lethargic after receiving tenure because they know they are set until retirement.

(4) It may freeze in faculty overhead that isn't needed, particularly in face of declining enrollments, e.g. Liberal Arts and Education.

(5) It stifles newer departments from getting tenured faculty (which obviously institutionalizes the department) because of older departments. This then has a bad effect on the African American Studies and the Human Services majors.

(6) Finally, it destroys any type of affirmative action process. In an old institution like Northeastern, the tenured faculty are predominantly white and male. They also help decide who gets tenure. With the tenure restrictions, there will be no slots for minority faculty.

The time has come, and change is evidently clear. I would recommend that the following steps be taken to improve the quality of education here at Northeastern.

A. Set the amount of tenured professors in a college based on student enrollment and faculty to student ratio, taking into account untenured faculty. In this way, departments that are growing and expanding can have tenured faculty, and departments that are declining would have to freeze its tenured faculty. This could even be taken to the point of releasing some tenured faculty - particularly if the college faces an approximate 20 percent decline like Liberal Arts. Students certainly can't afford to pay for faculty that don't have adequate teaching loads because there aren't enough students.

B. Student evaluation must become one of the criteria for deciding who stays and who goes. The College of Business has been doing this very effectively. After all, it is we the students who benefit from good professors - and conversely are ripped off from bad ones.

C. Establish a review process to evaluate tenured professors. Northeastern and the student body can ill afford the luxury of paying for professors who are sitting around collecting dust and waiting for retirement.

I believe that the aforementioned would be in the best interests of the students and the university. This would be a tremendous boost for bringing in more minority professors to the teaching ranks. And it would certainly improve the quality of education here. We, as students, must demand these innovations take place - for we pay the price of academic lethargy and we receive the benefits of academic excellence. I call on President-elect Ryder to press the Board of Trustees to abolish the 60 percent tenure restriction ... in the best interests of all!

Robert J. Awkward 76 LA
Former Executive Chairman
Student Federation
June 11, 1975

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ANALYSIS

MULTINATIONAL RIP-OFF

by Bob Gittens
Onyx Staff

Today, it is obvious even to the most casual observer, that the nations of the world are divided into two groups, the haves and the have nots. Closer inspection will reveal that those who have constitute a minute proportion of the world's population. They are, for the most part, white, and have classified themselves as developed nations. The have nots, however, are nations that are populated by over 80 percent of the world's population. They are populated by people of color and have been classified as underdeveloped nations.

When one attempts to ascertain the root causes of the gaps between the developed and underdeveloped nations, the interaction among these nations begins to gain importance. The obvious question is to what extent do the governments and transnational non-governmental organizations of the developed nations control or influence the existence of underdeveloped nations. Although nations interact on many levels, including inter-governmental organizations and diplomatic relations, multinational corporations have come to be the center of the controversy which surrounds the role of transnational non-governmental organizations. The debate centers around the question of whether or not multinational corporations, in their search for profits, are able to aid underdeveloped nations in obtaining economic self sufficiency or whether they have replaced the western governments as colonial powers.

Recent international political developments, namely the Mid-East War, the oil crisis and the disclosure of CIA activity in Chile have shifted the focus on the future of world stability from the United States and Russia to the underdeveloped nations. The continued poverty of underdeveloped nations has made the question of economic growth one of international concern. The western nations are finding "peaceful" co-existence increasingly difficult. Thus the role of multinational corporations in their professed claims to be aiding the underdeveloped world must be given close scrutiny.

That there is a need for rapid economic growth in the underdeveloped nation is unquestionable. Aside from the material benefits of a higher standard of living, there are other factors which force underdeveloped nations to seek economic growth. Many of these nations are attempting to overcome the stigma of being ex-colonies. It is difficult for them to claim equality with other nations with obvious gaps in their economic strength. Also, many governments in the underdeveloped world came to power on their promises for economic progress and are now in the position of having

to produce it.

The process of stimulating economic growth brings about many problems. The "awareness that higher living standards exist, while generating development-consciousness, also makes these standards more difficult to attain: everyone demands higher standards immediately, whereas growth requires savings which entail restraint in the present." Problems such as these have led to the charge that underdeveloped countries have been unable to grow economically because of very low rates of productivity. This is complicated by unnecessary social waste and inefficiency. Unquestionably, it is necessary for the underdeveloped nations to become economically more productive.

Initially, we find that much of the problem is due to a lack of statistical evidence or deceptions due to the selective use of statistics. In talking about the advantages available to the underdeveloped countries and contrary to the current criticism, the multinationals would argue that "capital is indeed moving from the advanced to the underdeveloped countries. In 1956 alone, \$5 billion flowed in this direction. By 1960-61, this sum exceeded \$7 billion."

This fact in and of itself may be quite true. However, the beneficial qualities of the flow of this money lose value when one realizes that, contrary to implication, the money flows both ways. To keep the finances in perspective, it is necessary to also see the extent to which the multinationals benefit from their investment. Evidence indicates that the multinationals get larger returns on investment from underdeveloped countries than any where else. Yet, realizing that the multinationals initial purpose for investment is profit one must expect some favorable return on investment. If they can obtain a high rate in the underdeveloped countries, they can be expected to take it, but even the other advantages to the underdeveloped countries are questionable. In the end, it seems that the investments do not lead to general economic growth, nor do the corporations become integrated with other sectors of the society.

In order to take a closer look at the multinationals, it is necessary to classify them as to their basic purpose. Generally, they fall into one of two groups, either the extractive industries or manufacturing industries. Which of these two groups, a firm belongs in will determine its role in an underdeveloped country.

The extractive industries have the least beneficial effect within the host country. The basic character of the production indicates a very low level of involvement in the local community. First, the extractive industries are generally unable to

significantly employ as many local workers as one might imagine. The extractive industries are capital intensive which means that the majority of their investment goes into machinery and not employment. Since they depend greatly on machinery, the bulk of their employers would be skilled workers who generally aren't available in underdeveloped countries. If the corporation decides to bring foreigners in to work in skilled positions rather than train local people the host country loses out on higher employment as well as a transfer of technical knowledge. In this area, the capital machinery brought in and the knowledge of its use may be dubious itself. It has been argued that they cannot be transferred into areas of use which will aid in the development of the host countries. Also, under question, is the extent to which there is integration of production with the local economy. The products extracted are, in most cases transferred directly out of the country. With the possible exception of the recent developments in which oil-producing countries are beginning to refine the oil, most underdeveloped countries have no role in succeeding stages of production or sale of the materials drawn from the land. Thus, there seems to be very little room for local businesses to interact in a significant way with the multinationals involved in extractive industries.

On the other hand, the manufacturing industries tend to get involved in the local community to a greater extent than the extractive industries. Along with cheap labor and resources, the multinationals also find a new market area in the underdeveloped countries. The criticisms of the role of the manufacturing industries are many. One crucial factor is that most of the investment and technology of manufacturing corporations is put into areas that are not in the interests of the host countries. While the governments of the underdeveloped countries are attempting to improve the standard of living for the majority of the population, the multinationals are producing goods that benefit only a small sector of the population. The largest culprit is the automobile industry. The Economist has predicted, for example, that by the end of the century most automobile and machinery production will be carried out in less developed countries. Obviously, an automobile is a luxury available to only a very small proportion of the population in these countries. In the interests of the underdeveloped countries, the capital invested could be put into more productive areas. Of course, the extent to which the underdeveloped countries seek to emulate the consumption habits of the developed countries will also play an important role. This psychological factor may

Continued on Page 10

FREEDOM HOUSE RESPONDS TO PHASE II

Dear Reader:

Since one of the primary objectives of the Freedom House Institute on Schools and Education is to provide a way for the Black community of Boston to make its ideas and feelings known about decisions and policies affecting the education of our children, we are pleased to share this document with you.

It represents an initial response and a series of recommendations relating to the University Component of the Masters' Plan for Phase II of Boston desegregation. As knowledgeable and concerned citizens of Boston's Black community, we felt that their recommendations for the inclusion of colleges and universities in the development of improvement educational programs for Boston, was encouraging. However, we have become increasingly disturbed by the lack of enthusiasm and the lack of any visible advance planning on the part of the 17 colleges and universities supposedly involved.

This situation becomes even more distressing with the opening of Boston's schools only four short months away and the closing of the colleges and universities for the summer vacation in only a matter of days.

There is urgent need for careful and mature planning. NOW.

In this document, we have attempted to ensure accountability on the part of each university and to insist that there be community input and participation at every step of the way.

Although it is difficult not to be skeptical of the depth of the college and university commitment to Phase II planning and execution, we repeat that we are supportive of the University Component of the Plan and hope that with these recommendations in hand, they will move forthwith to initiate the planning process without which September 1975 can only be a disaster.

Your comments and reactions are invited.

Cordially,
Ellen S. Jackson, Director
Institute on Schools and Education

Ruth M. Batson, Co-Chairperson
Coordinated Social Services Council

Otto and Muriel Snowden
Co-Directors
Freedom House, Inc.

When the Masters Plan for Phase II school desegregation was released last month, one of the elements of the plan which received support from the total Boston community was the proposed involvement of local colleges and universities in the development of magnet and community school programs for the Boston Public Schools. Judge Garrity, upon reviewing the plan, also expressed considerable enthusiasm for the concept of university involvement and even went so far as to suggest that the magnet school component of the plan would be unworkable without it.

We too, as concerned citizens in the Black Community, were initially encouraged by this recommendation of the Masters and by the apparent willingness of colleges and universities to commit themselves to the development of improved educational programs for Boston. We support and continue to support this component of the plan because we feel that the educational needs of children should be the prime focus of any desegregation plan and that this component could directly address the issue of quality education. Further more, at that time, we assumed that the universities and colleges had a strong commitment to their task and that they would begin immediately to transform that commitment into tangible plans and programs.

Unfortunately this has not been the case. Over a month has passed since the Masters Plan was released, yet we have seen nothing from the universities besides those letters of commitment attached to the Masters Plan, to indicate that they are taking any action whatsoever, in spite of the fact that local institutions will be closing down within the month for summer vacation. Time is short and much needs to be done, yet, other than preliminary meetings around contracts, we know of no steps which have been taken to initiate the planning process. If the present wait-and-see attitude means that they intend to delay the planning process until the summer, then we wonder what specific plans have been made to retain university personnel to do the job during the summer months. And if summer planning is impossible, will

the process begin only when colleges and universities reopen in the fall, almost a full month after the opening of the Boston Public Schools? In light of present university inaction, we frankly, cannot help but question the seriousness of the commitment that they have made to the children of Boston.

Despite our skepticism and concern over the present university commitment, we are nevertheless still supportive of this aspect of the plan and we are hopeful that the universities will shortly begin to move in a more positive direction. To that end, we would like to make some recommendations regarding university involvement and to suggest steps that should be taken immediately if this component of Phase II is to be successful:

1. In recognizing that the universities have historically been plagued with the same patterns of discrimination, ineffectiveness and bureaucracy that they are now being called upon to exercise from others, we are concerned that without significant monitoring their role will simply be that of the blind leading the blind, and the further legitimization of miseducation.

In line with this concern, we strongly urge that all decisions made and programs implemented be supervised by a wide spectrum of participants who reflect the community to be served, and that universities undertake internally to rectify their problems so that they may be better prepared to educate all of those who are there now, and who may come to them in the future.

2. We recommend that:

A. University representatives identify and draw together appropriate individuals within the university who have expressed interest and/or have experience in working cooperatively with urban schools, so that planning within the university community can begin;

B. University representatives initiate meetings with school personnel, the Boston Teachers Union, and local community groups in order to launch the planning process.

3. We recommend that:

A. The required needs assessment be initiated within each school zone;

B. That a resource assessment be conducted within each university

C. That both of the above be completed by July 1, 1975;
D. That final decisions regarding pairing be delayed until the needs and resource assessments are completed. We feel that the rationale for some pairings under the Masters Plan is unclear and that it is important to make certain that school-university partners are appropriate for each other.

4. We suggest that each university, in conducting its resource assessment, consider total institutional resources. In the past only certain departments, principally Education, Psychology and Sociology, have been involved in local

Continued on Page 8

BLACK LAWYERS CONT. FROM P. 2

In that workshop also discussed was the weaponry of policemen, which Judge Wright had mentioned when he said, "Minorities from coast to coast are concerned about the mounting hysteria of the police to use shot guns, .357 magnum pistols and dum-dum bullets in ghetto areas."

A workshop was also held on community strategies to combat police crime and legislative response to this issue. That seminar was led by Calvin Hicks, Cambridge Citizens Action Group and Rep. Mary Goode. Although participation was lowest here, the few people present discussed the use of other sources of communication besides the media. Some people felt the media responds one-sided or not at all, and therefore other institutions such as churches and schools should be considered.

The general consensus was that there is a need for an institution where blacks can go when they have problems with the police and that building a community of black and third world people where everyone respects and cares about one another must be the first step.



Ellen Jackson
of Freedom House

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BLACK

In Remembrance of Cynthia Carter
(1947-1975)

And we were friends
from back in 1965 when you
left your small hometown in Virginia to see
what Beantown
had to offer you and you saw and what you saw hurt
you but you were spunky so you stayed and dealt with it and
met people and the people you met hurt you and you
returned
to your small hometown in Virginia with
bad memories
of what Beantown had to offer you and you lost your spunk
and with it your desire to live and while you withered away
heartbroken I wanted very desperately to tell you to hang in
there cause
'ain't nuthing in this old life easy' but you
died before I had the chance to try to help you understand
life's offerings and I'm terribly sorry that you
died before you had the chance
to be happy ... I'm sorry Cynt'
that this old world
ain't what you
had thought.
Discrimination
and broken hearts
to you
that's all it brought.
But be assured
that where you are
we all someday
will be.
And when I come,
we'll have that talk,
we're still friends,
you and me.

C. Pettie Pitts

FOR MAMA KING

Oh beautiful BLACK ROSE
Uprooted by hate
We can still smell the
fragrance of your love

JOY CARTER WILSON

IN ME

There are rivers that flow in me
There are chains that clang in me
There are walls that stand in me

THE RIVER
THE CHAIN
THE WALL
ALL THREE

When all are released
Will I then be FREE?

JOY CARTER WILSON

Children,

on the Subways—
Freed. By
Symbols. Not just another
of the Crusades...
Simply — one more
Religious
War. As
History Won't leave us
Alone. And there's no room for
Tattletales — Who's
listening?

John Reavis 3

2nd SONG OF DIVINE DELIVERANCE MY MAMINA

my ma-ma-mina
my ma-ma-mina
my MAMINA
where are you?
when are you coming?

my mamina-you are sweet
here in the cradle of my dreams.

i hold you tenderly in my thoughts.
as my body sways-you close
your eyes to sleep here
in my head.

my ma-ma-mina
my ma-ma-mina
my MAMINA
where are you?
when are you coming?

coming to fulfill my heart-
already full of you?

there are days my mamina
when i gaze out of the windows-
of my eyes looking back
into my mind-

you are beautiful to me.
your smile-is like the rainbow
after a soft summer rain

and your eyes are like-2 stars
that i wish upon-
they shine for me

my ma-ma-mina
my ma-ma-mina
my MAMINA
where are you?
when are you coming-

to me-
come, run with me-
into the valleys of my heart
my mamina-

and listen to it crying-
for you-
mamina
mamina
mamina

my hand reaches out to touch you-
and you always disappear.
you're a child full of play-
but i love you sweet fantasy of mine!

your hair is soft like mine
when i was young-it curls
around my finger like-
pure lambs wool!

and your complexion is
dark and smooth-like the sea
when it is at peace in the
stillness of evenings i once knew.

my MAMINA
you make my thoughts
so pure and clean.

you are like a seed that was planted
in my heart-
and God tilled the soil-
and my dreams became fertile
and you were born-
and grew into a thought in my mind.

my ma-ma-mina
my ma-ma-mina
my MAMINA
where are you?
when are you coming?

as in my song of divine deliverance
surely you shall come-
my MAMINA-come.

EXPRESSIONS

NO SALE FOR RESPECT (for STELLA MARRS)

It ain't my weight I want to shake
It's my mind I want to unwind
Say you can't use no decent folk
who don't joke
who don't smoke
who don't drink coke
Well let me tell you this
My point please don't miss
Cause I wear my respect well
So well that it smells
smells of love
smells of beauty
smells of blackness
smells of beautiful blackness
smells of black beauty
smells of young gifted and black
and that's a fact
smells of CICELY
smells of RUBY DEE
smells of MUHAMMAD ALI
even smells of MARCUS GARVEY
My aroma is so powerful
that it can't be bought
only taught
can't be patrolled
nor birth controlled
can't be altered
nor adulterated
can't be degerminated
nor exterminated
can't be licked
picked
nor tricked
can't be jived
nor bribed
can't be removed
nor regrooved
can't be confused
abused
nor misused
The fragrance of respect
is my favorite toiletry
my favorite commodity
my favorite past time
full time

in fall winter spring and
summertime
RESPECT is my thing
but "THAT" you say I can't sing
Well thank you for the
compliment
it is my best accomplishment
Sorry I was a bore
Didn't make a score
But I have no regrets
for my respect
It's a damn shame
what you want for fame
No thank you CHARLIE
I'll keep my name
"THAT" I can't sell you say
With "THAT" in mind I'll be
on my way
and "THAT"
just makes me rich
just makes me richer
just makes me richest

also
for all the brothers and
sisters
who refuse to prostitute
themselves for success

JOY CARTER WILSON

PROSTITUTES

If only their mothers
had loved them

and

their fathers loved
their mothers

their bodies would
not be in pawn

JOY CARTER WILSON

HERE

You are
Sitting at Home in
The Ghettoes (surprised?)
Of the World on an
American Saturday nite &/
Mission Impossible is on the Eye/O

Those old American
Must-Dos,
What a Frontier! One
by One knocked out by
reality punches much too
often - once too often - This
is the dream - This
is the Nightmare

John Reavis 3

a shift a void
to be filled
but still growing bigger and d
and i wonder why e
to move for myself decide e
just what is right for me p
to change e
to do good r

or to be put out
and know that i'm nothing
and i cry more now
than i did before
while my wishes and dreams for home
come and linger more than before
and i cry more now
than I did before
dreaming of home
in the summer
Dee Satterthwaite

MORE TO COME IN AMERICA.....

LOOKING OUT IN THE STREETS YESTERDAY,
I SAW A YOUNG PALE BLACK YOUTH WITH A
RATHER GRIM LOOK OP DESFAIR ON HIS PACE
HIS GENERATION BESET WITH THE PROBLEMS OP
SELF - Identification his generation
Plagued by a search for identity in a pre-dominant-ly w-h-i-t-e
society
WHICH HAS ITS OWN PROBLEMS OF SELF - Iden-
tification both at home and abroad.....
I WONDER WHAT MORE TO COME IN AMERICA,.....

BEHIND THE BLACK POWER SLOGAN
MANY BLACK MEN HAVE DIED IN VAIN OF ITS
SYMBOL
DRUGS, ALCOHOLISM, OPPRESSION,
WHAT MORE TO COME IN AMERICA.....

ALL THINGS IN LIFE ARE RELATIVE

LOVE, RESPECT, UNDERSTANDING all lie with your true
being

not any manifestation of material or matter

It all begins in your mind

WHAT MORE TO COME IN AMERICA.....

HOW BIG WILL THE ROACHES BE THIS YEAR IN THE
GHETTO.....
HOW HIGH WILL YOUR RENT BE?????
AND IN YOUR PAST TIME COUNT THE WINDOWS
THAT ARE BROKEN
IN YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD AND COUNT
THE DAYS THAT THEY GO UNFIXED,

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF TOWN THEY PAY THE SAME
COLOR OF
GREEN THAT YOU DO AND GET BETTER SERVICE,..?

WHAT MORE TO COME IN AMERICA.....

I NEVER KNEW WHAT THE WORD MEANT: EQUAL-
Till I found out that I couldn't run the 100 in 9.0 seconds,
average 38 points a game, or carry a football for
2000 yards that I couldn't be treated as EQUAL
I was just another one of THEM.....

DIDn't really know who them was,

But I clearly knew what it was like to be treated humane in
America

get put in jail cause i ain't got no money, be judged by people
who are supposed to be my peers, my peers, equal to whom?
THEY DON't sleep where i sleep, eat where i eat, or love like
i love

and they give my justice their way,....
IN GOD WE TRUST.....
WHAT MORE TO COME AMERICA.....
HAT

CHARLOTTE HOUSE CONT. FROM P. 3

She said the counselors try to have the women make their own decisions. "These are adult women," she said. "The average age is between 20 to 28, but we've had residents from 17 to 61.

"If they're working, then it's their responsibility to go to work everyday; if they're sick, then it's up to them to call in or see that someone does it. Each woman is responsible for her own room and a list of household chores assigned to her each month," Pina said.

"If she makes the right decisions, good; if she doesn't, then she has to deal with that and try to correct it. She has that choice. The staff is here to act as advocates when needed," she said.

"Actually, it's behavior modification ... and I hate to use that word, but that's exactly what it is ... it's a tradeoff," she said.

What's traded off are leisure time passes, which the women can apply for to do whatever they want. "The women are given up to 20 hours per week for leisure time, which when you consider that a woman is working, is quite a bit of time, and usually is taken on weekends," she said.

"A resident can do just about anything, within reason, with her leisure time. She can go to a movie, a concert, a club, or be with her family. The only difference is she has to be back by 12 a.m."

But a resident does have an outlet if she wants to stay somewhere overnight, and it is approved by the staff. "In that case, she could apply for a furlough if she has the time," Pina said.

Charlotte House also has a post after-care program for some women who have been paroled by the program, but feel that more support in a specific area is still required. "We may recommend to the parole board that a condition of parole state that the woman return maybe one day a week or perhaps two days a month until it is mutually agreed by the woman and the staff that it's no longer necessary," Pina said.

The residents are also free to participate in neighborhood programs and activities. "Some of the residents go to speaking engagements in the neighborhood, or help with workshops and panels," she said.

Pina noted the acceptance in the neighborhood has been good. "We've been here since 1973," she said, "and there hasn't been any crisis. I think we've been accepted ... just by their passiveness. I can't say that the neighbors stop by for a chat, but maybe that's next. We're in high hopes that it is," she said.

"They see us raking the leaves, and shoveling the snow and taking care of the house just like they do and that shows them that we're not any different We care about the neighborhood," Pina added.

The pre-release center has also set up an Advisory Committee made up of 15 people from the community to help plan and initiate new programs. Pina hopes to start a "diversion program," which

AKA's ON THE MOVE!

On June 8, 1974, Iota Gamma Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. was chartered at Northeastern University. Since its establishment, the Chapter has grown from 16 members to 23 and "carried high its torch." We feel that we will have a lot to celebrate on our 1st Anniversary of "Service to all mankind" and we would like to share with you some of our accomplishments.

June, 1974 — Iota Gamma Sorors sponsored a fashion show for the Teen Education Center in Roxbury. We also worked as volunteers at the Plan 3 (School Committee) Headquarters.

July, 1974 — 3 Sorors represented the Chapter at our 46th Boule (National Convention) held at the Pountainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida.

September, 1974 — The Sorority participated in the freshman orientation activities and also sent 4 representatives to the Black Student Leadership Conference in Stoughton, Massachusetts.

October, 1974 — Iota Gamma Chapter made its first debut with Epsilon Chapter at a party hosted by our sorors from the Greater Boston area. Last, but not least, we made it to the Sorority Leadership Conference in Baltimore, Maryland.

November, 1974 — We hosted our first Tri-Chapter meeting with Psi Omega (Graduate Chapter) and Epsilon (Undergraduate) at Northeastern University, held our first Rush Tea ("Genesis") and sponsored a scholarship drive (Thanks for your contributions!)

January, 1975 — a second ("Mini") Rush Tea was held for sisters returning from Co-op.

February, 1975 — we attended the Tri-State (Mass., R.I., Conn.).

Founder's Day observance in Providence, R.I. commemorating our Sorority's 67th Anniversary, witnessed the Initiation of Soror Elma Lewis as an honorary member, established our Cavale (sweetheart) Court, and inducted 8 young ladies into our Ivy Pledge Club.

March, 1975 — Sorors contributed baked goods to be sold at the Edelin-Little Defense Fund Disco, presented the Ivy line (8 Shades of Jade) and our Ivy's held a clothing drive! After an intense pledge period, the "8 Shades of Jade" were finally initiated into the oldest Black sorority in the country, a Sisterhood of over 70,000 women throughout the United States, Bahamas, and West Africa!

April, 1975 — The spring quarter began with the presentation of 3 book vouchers, participation in a Family Day celebration at St. Paul's Church, a party for the residents of St. Monica's Nursing Home, our second Tri-Chapter meeting and workshop, "Stepping" for Greek Week, Bicentennial Festivities at Jordan Marsh, a Lecture Series on Cancer, and we attended the North Atlantic Regional conference at the Baltimore Hilton - whew!

Other activities tentatively scheduled for June are a party and a lecture on nutrition sponsored in conjunction with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

For those Sorors who will be here through the Summer, continuous hours will be added to our service projects which include the Big Sister Association, Voter Registration, St. Monica's Nursing Home, and the Teen Education Center.

We would like to thank the NU family and the Greater Boston Community for making our first year a success (especially our Cavaliers, Sorors of Epsilon, Psi Omega and Iota Alpha Chapters, and the Brothers of Iota Phi Theta).

Sincerely,

Pamela Bates
Valerie Brown
Marsha Collier
Cheryl Davis
Patricia Pountain
Michelle George
Barbara Hamilton
Denise Lane
Marianne Mann
Marie Mann
Donna Moncrief

Selena Respass
Marilyn Reynolds
Michelle Richardson
Gertrude Rose
Muriel P. Smith
Myrielle D. Smith
Yvonne Smith
Yvette Washington
Darlene Waverly
Ann Williams
Greta Wilson

SKEE-WEET!

would be aimed toward first-time women offenders.

She said, "This would be a special program for women before the judge sentences them. This would be perhaps for the minor charges, like the first-time shoplifter, or prostitute. I think it's a shame that a woman is sentenced to serve for six months in a penal institution for that ... there must be alternatives ... prisons aren't for everyone."

PHASE II PROPOSAL

Continued from Page 5

schools. We think, however, that many other university departments and individuals have resources to offer and that these resources should be utilized as well.

4. We recommend that each university appoint a full-time coordinator to coordinate university involvement. This individual would participate in the needs and resources assessments and would work with community councils to maintain lines of communication.

5. We recommend that a service liaison be appointed for the universities and colleges as a whole. This person would be responsible for seeing that:

A. Universities and colleges maintain communication with one another so that they can share useful resources and exchange information;

B. The City-Wide Council is kept abreast of all university participation.

This person should not be someone connected with a university or with the School Department. We would recommend that the Secretary of Educational Affairs be asked to appoint this person.

6. We recommend that the universities and colleges demonstrate their commitment to Boston students by guaranteeing admission to designated numbers of Boston students, including in particular, Black and minority students.

These students should be provided with full support services, including financial aid, counseling, and tutoring if necessary, to ensure that they can compete on an equal footing with other students in the school. They should also be allowed to participate in university courses while they are seniors in high school.

7. Concerning specific programs, we recommend that universities institute work-study programs for their students in the community following minority college action program models. We think that professors as well as students should be actively involved in such programs.

8. In these particularly troubled times, of national dimension, with respect to a lack of understanding among the cultures represented in the Boston School District, highly informed, multi-cultural leadership at the administrative and teacher levels is required. We recommend that the Boston Area Black Studies Consortium be commissioned to develop and implement a teacher and administrator training program for use in the Boston Public High Schools, in order to provide the perspective and specific instruction through texts and multi-media teaching packages, which our administrators and teachers need.

9. Finally, we recommend that colleges and universities "get their feet wet" now by assisting in after-school programs, such as those offered in the Community Schools, or in summer programs, such as career counseling for college-bound juniors and seniors.

At all stages of this process, genuine community participation is essential if university involvement in our schools is to be relevant and useful. Official channels for community input (i.e. community councils) have yet to be established, although there is an immediate need for community involvement as plans develop in the next weeks and through the summer.

Unless university plans are responsive to community concerns and needs, we question the significance of all of this planning. We therefore, recommend that community participation be included in:

- Needs assessment;
- Pairing discussions;
- General planning and design for the fall;
- A process of evaluation as university involvement begins, and;
- All major steps in the process in the future.

In the absence of official channels now, we recommend that specific plans be made for consultation of local community organizations and agencies immediately. Further, since the key to effective community involvement is access to information, it is important that resource and planning information be made public, and widely disseminated, at once and continually.

The following is the normal procedure for applying for Financial Aid. To insure proper handling of your financial aid forms, the application must be on file in the Office of Financial Aid no later than the last day of school preceeding the school quarter in which you need assistance. For example, if you will be out of school this winter, but in school this spring you must have your financial aid form in the Office of Financial Aid no later than the last day for this quarter. A Parent's confidential Statement (PCS) should be on file also.

Sophomores should remind their parents, when filling out their income tax forms, to request that a copy of the form is now mandatory for the completion of the financial aid process.

**CHECK OUT
THE AMILCAR
CABRAL
CENTER**

AID TO AFRICAN NATIONS - STRINGS ATTACHED

by Shirley Etheredge
Onyx Staff

Foreign aid to "developing" nations is a phenomenon that one must take a second look at in order to get a better idea of the strings that are undoubtedly attached, regardless of whether they appear as tangible concessions or simply ideological concurrence. This truism is sometimes hard to accept; having the word 'aid' in the English language implies something given from the good of one's heart. Yet, this idealism is quickly dispelled in an examination of foreign aid and its evolution in international relations; be it from the 'West' or from other 'Third World' nations.

This sobering view of what foreign aid is and how it seemingly has to be, is being demonstrated in the recent gestures of aid to black Africa from the Arab oil producing nations. Meetings and communications are constantly occurring between African and Arab nations. The

OAU - Organization for African Unity - has already set a summit meeting date in Kampala, Uganda between July 28, and August 2. The Algerian foreign minister, Abdel Zizz Bouteflika has requested that the Palestinian issue be placed on the meetings' agenda as well as general discussion on the Middle East's contemporary problems.

The Arab world is definitely cognizant of the influence of black African thought on world opinion. They realize that the mineral wealth of Africa is enough to make the 'developed nations' of the world sensitive to Africa's political sentiments just as Arab oil has made the world more receptive to Arab ideas. The Arab nations see the possibility of black African agreement in their struggle against Israel, and are encouraging such agreement and influence in a pro-Arab direction through allotting monetary aid for development from oil profits. A draft resolution is also scheduled for consideration at the

planned Arab-African summit. This resolution urges all nations to refrain from giving military aid to Israel and condemning the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territory; it will also pledge the continued support of the OAU to the Arab cause against Israel. A delegation from the Palestinian Liberation Organization will also be requesting permission from black African nations to set up their offices within African nations. One effort to create an affinity between Arab and black African nations is the creation of the Afro-Arab Bank. Its official function is to transport capital from Arab oil exporting countries (mainly Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait and Qatar) for use in a triangular cooperation between the buying power of the Arabs, with the technology of the West and the needs of the developing countries. Yet the reality of quid pro quo (this for that) in foreign aid shows a price that must be paid; being a non-charity institution; developing African nations

will be hit with soaring interest rates which might prove to be no better than borrowing from the usual western loan institutions. Hopefully, Chedly Ayari the Tunisian Planning Minister, who is president of the bank, will follow his plans to shy away from financing prestige projects but rather, will support small to medium size projects that will be more beneficial to more Africans.

Several other investment plans are coming to the fore, like the joint Guinea-Arab company whose function will be to exploit Guinea's bauxite deposits. This company was organized by the agreement of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and Egypt at a Cairo conference who hope to get a \$250,000 annual earnings from 9 million tons planned to be produced annually.

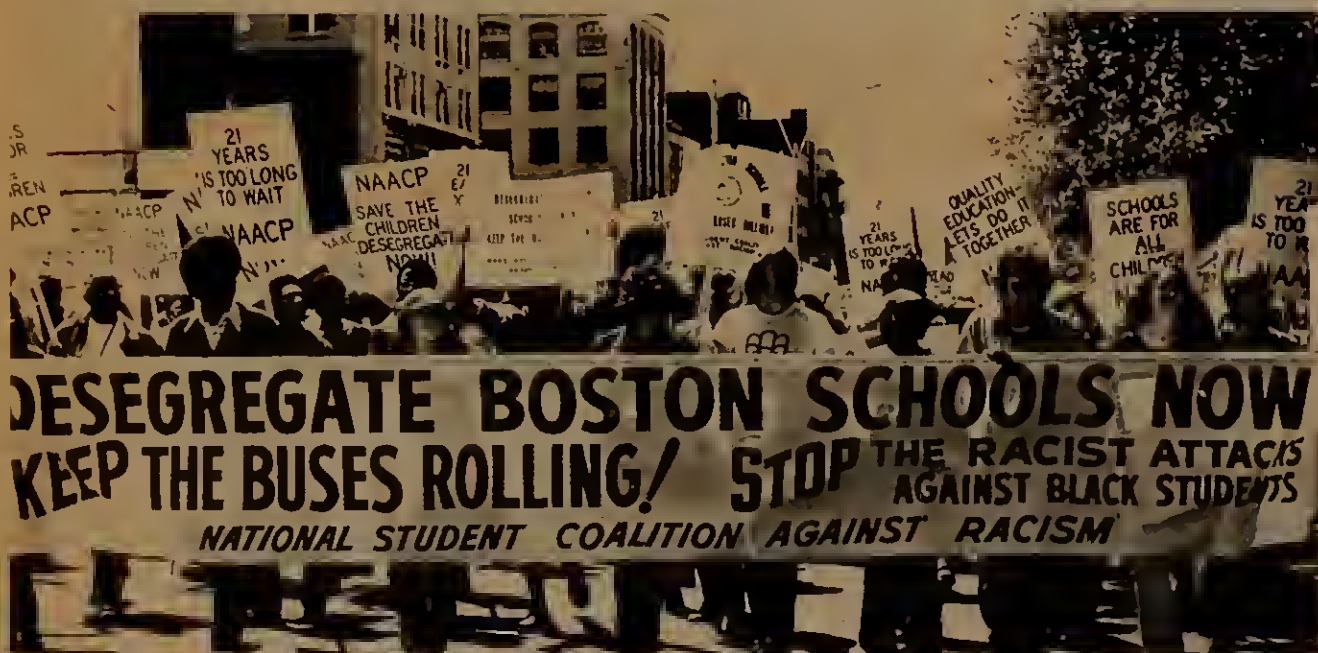
Other activities have been carried on to strengthen the ties of the Arab and black African worlds. In February the first conference of African and Arab news agencies was held in Tunis to promote a better circulation and exchange of news. The purpose

was to increase understanding and rapprochement of Arab and African people. This conference had a budget of \$100,000 of which over 1/2 was paid for by the Arab League and Tunisia, while UNESCO paid \$40,000 of the bill. This contribution from the Arab nations seems to show an overwhelming interest in assuring good relations with Africa. Also Leopold Senghor of Senegal is planning a Middle East tour in November of this year, which will include an exclusive visit to Kuwait; President Bongo of Gabon also plans to visit Kuwait this year.

All in all, in the wake of this tension and period of prosperity in Arab history, the ploy for black African support is evident. African leaders, realizing that foreign aid isn't simple charity will have to come to grips with the political persuasions of the givers.

This situation of having more than one or two political persuasions is now going to place a greater burden on African foreign policy.

THOUSANDS MARCH AGAINST RACISM



by Marcia Codling

After a whole week of rain, Saturday May 17, seemed to be a perfect day for a march and rally and so it was. Thousands of people turned out to commemorate the 1954 Brown vs. Board of education case in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal education was inherently unequal. This march and rally was called by Thomas Atkins President of the Boston NAACP at the founding conference of the National Student Coalition Against Racism at Boston University on Feb. 14.

Supporters from as far away as Colorado, Houston & Austin, Texas, Alaska and Los Angeles attended the march. Other marches were held in many different cities in solidarity with Boston's desegregation struggle and calling for desegregation of schools in their areas.

The composition of the crowd was very significant as close to half the crowd was black consisting of a large percentage of older people and children, focusing on the Marcus Garvey Contingent that was all young children from 5 years old and up. Although NAACP officials estimated the size of the demonstration to be 50,000, other estimates ranged from 10,000 to 35,000. A safe estimate was 15,000 people at the rally site while approximately 8,000 to 9,000 marched in one of the biggest pro-desegregation marches of the decade. The march was cheered by many by-standers, and passers-by with many joining the march. This march was truly in good spirits, and certainly gave the black community the confidence it will need come Phase II in September 1975. The most interesting aspect of this march was that the NAACP had not supported a major

demonstration since 1963 march on Washington. This march then, could only have added to the credibility of the NAACP's role in the black community even if it had not been such a massive turn-out.

A great deal should be said about the peacefulness of this march which made it such an effective demonstration, and much of the credit goes to NSCAR who helped to mobilize marshalls, most of them from the Boston area, but some also coming on buses from other cities. These marshalls were present at every intersection where the march could have been interrupted with visible arm bands to steer the crowd in the proper direction.

As the marchers filed into the commons they were greeted by the prophetic voice of Stevie Wonder (on tape) singing 'LIVING FOR THE CITY' which mellowed the atmosphere of an already beautiful day. The band

stopped playing to the voice of Rev. Charles Smith who chaired the rally "To say to all of America ... I will turn back, no more."

Maceo Dixon, a NSCAR coordinator, was cheered vigorously when he said "If Ford can send bombers troops and ships to attack Cambodia in violation of the Cambodian people's human and political rights ... he should be able to send troops and tanks to Boston to enforce the law."

"Send those troops and tanks to Boston to enforce the law and to protect black children from racist lynch mobs!"

Kathy Kelly Pres. of NSA began "James Baldwin has said that we are living in an age when silence is not only criminal but suicidal ... and that is why students from across the country are here in Boston today. Because we refuse to remain silent in the face of injustice and inequality." If there was any

time the gains of the civil rights movement was venerated, it was then.

Joseph Rauh, Vice Chairperson of Americans for Democratic Action said, "George Wallace once stood in the school house door in Alabama to bar blacks from entering. Those who bar the schoolhouse door here are not different from George Wallace just because they speak with a Boston accent. Bigotry with a Boston Accent is still Bigotry."

Thomas Atkins reflected upon the effect of the Supreme Court Ruling. "We used that ruling to reverse the entire system of Jim Crow laws across the South, not just in education, but in voting rights. In housing. In public accommodation. In public Services and in employment."

Other speakers included Veteran, Civil rights activist comedian Dick Gregory who again blasted the US bombing of Cambodia in the Mayaguez incident. Cynthia Wade, a black high school student at South Boston High, also spoke.

Suddenly it was the end of the rally, but some how over 500 students packed into the basement at U. Mass Boston, at 100 Arlington St. to discuss a NSCAR summer proposal. A week of activity in the summer was passed unanimously. So the pro-desegregation struggle continues, and supporters are not willing to step one inch backwards, because, they say, if desegregation is not accomplished in the cradle of liberty, Boston, then it will not happen any where "UP SOUTH."

Marcia Codling is a Northeastern Student and a member of the NSCAR.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

CONTINUED FROM P. 4

influence the rate at which the country is able to develop. If the people of the underdeveloped countries demand the goods which are available in the developed worlds, such as automobiles, they must expect, to a much greater extent, the same problems that face the developed countries in areas, such as transit systems. The problem is magnified since such a small proportion of the people in the host country can afford automobiles and such a large number would benefit from investments in mass transit. It may also force them to forego investment in other areas because of the necessity of importing or producing the goods that come with having people dependent upon automobiles. The government will be forced to import gas and oil and invest in the construction of a roadway system. Of course, the multinationals spend considerable amounts of effort and money to develop consumptive habits of the indigenous population which are similar to those in the developed world. The class of people affected by this investment is so small that the economic benefits which are derived by the country turn out to be negligible. "In addition the foreign firm develops a special relationship with certain privileged sections of the labor force, sometimes by paying wages slightly above the depressed local rates ... in effect, foreign capital creates satellite classes whose interests are tied to the dependencia syndrome." Thus, in the midst of a large but poor population, there is a minute group of local beneficiaries who are only slightly better off.

The multinational's other advantages are also open to attack. The fiscal benefits to be accrued by the host government may not be very significant in comparison to the value of the goods that are taken from the country.

An historical approach reveals that much of the theory that development of the underdeveloped world is based on has proven faulty. Many third world theorists have pointed out that the historical development of the underdeveloped world is, contrary to popular belief, not related to or similar to the stages of growth that the developed world experienced. Historical analysis indicates that there is nothing traditional or normal about a period of underdevelopment being one of the capitalist stages of succession that the developed world went through. The extent of dependency and exploitation found in the underdeveloped world today is not reflected in the history of the developed world. In spite of this, how much have the developed countries been able to assist the underdeveloped countries? The answer to this question is important since the multinationals play a large role in the assistance to poor countries. Despite their claims of success, it is clearly established and generally recognized that the most important recent industrial development-especially of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, but also of other countries such as Chile - has taken place precisely during the periods of the two world wars and the intervening depression. Thanks to the consequent loosening of trade and investment ties during these

periods, the satellites initiated marked autonomous industrialization and growth. In a more contemporary context, we can see how the multinationals fail to be the 'Guardian Angel' of the underdeveloped world. Taxes paid on the goods are a small percentage of the value of the goods. Also, the money available for investment from the increased savings of the workers is also minimal. This is true because the increased earnings are not saved but spent to buy the goods produced by the multinationals. The basis of investment is profits which are put back into the economy. However, when the indigenous people put their increased earnings into the manufacturers goods the profits are not invested in their own country. The profits are sent abroad since the controlling financing comes from outside of the country. Plus, the multinationals, neither utilize crude materials which are locally produced for their operations nor spend in the local economy and, therefore, do not benefit the local businesses by adding to their profits.

In addition to the apparent handicaps that come with foreign investment it seems that the political consequences are more critical.

Even if multinational corporations distribute industrial production more evenly about the globe than is now the case, they will tend to centralize strategic decisions in regional coordinating centers and at global corporate headquarters This might not matter if economic welfare were the only goal that people seek. But middle classes seek high status oc-

cupations that are associated with managerial and research functions. In addition, people often desire status for their nations, and some sense of autonomy, always feeling shaped by them. Such people fear that the trans-national system of production organized by multinational corporations will perpetuate and even accentuate an international economic structure that leaves them dependent on the advanced countries."

The threat to the autonomy of the nation state has become a very real danger for many of the underdeveloped nations. With the development of nuclear weapons the focus of national security for many countries has shifted from the military sector to the economic sector. Most of the world believes that the developed countries are becoming more and more reluctant to use military force in areas where economic pressures will accomplish the same ends. It can be said that the governments of the developed western countries use the multinationals to maintain a less formal mode of political control. The strength of many countries are now characterized in their economic strength. The governments of all countries are concerned about maintaining and hopefully improving the standard of living of its population. However, in the developed countries the governments are able to cooperate with the multinationals, who in the search for profits, not only gain direct influence into the economies of other countries but also on the basis of their home economies. Evidence indicates that a developed

country will rely on economic pressures to influence other countries but when these fail they will resort to their ability to coerce using the older methods of persuasion.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how much and the ways in which multinationals are politically involved in the host countries. Many argue that "while evidence about this type of direct role is almost impossible to assemble scientifically, present evidence suggests that cases of major direct political involvement such as United Fruit in Guatemala in the 1950's, Union Miniere in Katanga in the 1960's, or ITT in Chile in the 1970's, are a small portion of state-corporation interactions". However, just this type of evidence would seem to be able to coerce many governments to concede to corporate wishes without argument. The corporations would be able to practice a more subtle type of influence with promises of new investments or the threat of withdrawal. The significance is seen clearly in countries where the economy has become dependent upon a multinational. For example, in Nigeria where Ford Motor Company is the largest single employer, the threat of withdrawal and its resulting unemployment would put tremendous pressure on the host government, to accede to its wishes. Linked with the dubious economic benefits to be derived from the multinationals that threat of national autonomy has caused most underdeveloped countries to re-evaluate their position in the world political-economic order.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BRIEFS

The Department of Justice filed a civil suit on May 21, to desegregate the only public swimming pool the town's Boy Scout troop, and Little League baseball field in Social Circle, Georgia.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said the suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Macon, Georgia, charging Social Circle's mayor, city council, and five civic and social organizations with violating the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Social Circle is located about 30 miles east of Atlanta.

The suit said black persons are barred as members and guests of the Bertha Upshaw Clubhouse swimming pool, which was built with public funds on the grounds of a home operated as a clubhouse by chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the American Revolution, the city's United Methodist Women's Club, the local Baptist Missionary Society, and the Parent Teachers Association.

The suit said the pool is operated for the exclusive use of white residents who buy "memberships" for a nominal fee, and is misrepresented as a private club.

In addition, the suit said, trustees of the clubhouse,

which serves as a meeting place for the Boy Scout troop, refuse to admit blacks, black organizations, and biracial groups.

Blacks are also excluded from using the Little League baseball field on the clubhouse grounds, the suit said.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, said the suit asked the court to prohibit the defendants from refusing to permit blacks to become members of the clubhouse pool, the Little League, and the Boy Scout troop on the same basis as whites.

The suit also asked that the defendants be enjoined from failing to maintain the pool in safe operating condition and be required to operate it during the regular summer season.

In addition, the suit asked that the defendants be prohibited from representing the clubhouse and any of its facilities as being for the exclusive use of a racially segregated private club.

...

A federal indictment charging Richard Wilson, Sr., president of the South Dakota Oglala Sioux Tribe, his son, and five other Indians with

beating four persons on the Pine Ridge Reservation was unsealed on May 5.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said the three-count indictment was returned by a federal grand jury in U.S. District Court in Rapid City, South Dakota, on April 28.

Indicted with Wilson were his son, Richard Wilson, Jr.; brothers Fred and Everett Brewer; Duane Brewer, a cousin; Tony Mousseaux; and Chanfield Folson.

The indictment stemmed from incidents that occurred last February 26 on the Oglala Sioux reservation in southwestern South Dakota against an American Indian Movement (AIM) sympathizer and two attorneys and a legal assistant for clients associated with the AIM movement.

All seven men, who live in the village of Pine Ridge on the reservation, were charged with beating and wounding the four non-Indians and with conspiring to inflict the beatings.

The indictment said the four persons assaulted were Robert Finzel, William Rossmore, Eda Gordon, and Bernard Escamilla.

Finzel, of Porcupine, South Dakota, is an attorney who represents AIM clients. Rossmore, of Stamford, Connecticut, is an attorney

who represents Escamilla, a Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, resident, who is an AIM sympathizer. Miss Gordon, of Porcupine, is a legal assistant. Duane Brewer was charged in a separate count with hitting and wounding Marei

Kingi, a non-Indian who is a resident of Pine Ridge.

The conspiracy count said Richard Wilson, Sr., signalled cars containing the other defendants and persons unknown to the grand jury to

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PROJECT UJIMA'S BLACK EXPRESSIONS



SARAH DASH of "LaBelle"
Photo by Woody Johnston

RIGHT ON SOUL SISTER

Black women are the prettiest things that walk the earth, with their afros hair styles that makes them more beautiful, and their black skin. A black women is cool, and together. They are sweet, kind hearted, but don't get me wrong they can be as mean as a cat out of hell.

Most of them can cook good meals. They put so much soul in that food it is just dynamite. I wouldn't know what to do if "God" didn't put them on earth. One is to know love like a black woman's love. Her love is so strong that she could throw the world to the moon. There is no other group like these Soul Sisters.

Korky Wilson

WE WALKED IN THE RAIN
LONG ENOUGH TO BE WASHED WHITE
BUT WE'VE PROVEN IT TO BE
LIKE TAKING DARKNESS FROM THE NIGHT
THEY'VE TAKEN US FROM OUR HOMELAND
AND PROJECTED THEIR IMAGE OF A MAN
IN OUR MINDS
WHILE STRIPPING US OF OUR PRIDE,
OUR CULTURE
AND LET US ALL MELT...
LIKE CHOCOLATE ON A HOT DAY
THEN MOLTED NIGGERS!!!!

....sam coates

How Love Grows

A flower grows
And it blooms in spring
And when a bride is married
She receives a ring
A bird is an egg
And then hatches to fly
Just as people are born
But in the end they die.
Just as love grows to love
Which must last to the end.
You must not be my lover
Before you're my friend.

By: Mike

"AND THE WINNER IS"

A rat race,
running,
running,
running,
to where?

In supersonic speeds.....
people all over the world
racing to the first.

The finish line greets you with
a ribbon
of anxiety -
DEATH!

Reality is a superficial dream
can't realize
can't see.

A
Future Shock -

A
Sickness of too many things
happening into a short time.

A
reel - spinning in a clock,
running faster than the tape can wind.

Anatomical changes
Unrealizable transfusions.

people -

criticisms of society

The last train is approaching,
the streets are barren
the people are running in a panic.....

"WHO WILL WIN THE RACE???????"
Doreen Motton

M+I+K+E

MIKE is my little foster brother. Mike came to us when he was eighteen months old. He was very chubby, and his cheeks were so big and fat, that he looked like a bulldog in the face.

MIKE was your typical, average, everyday, little boy. He stayed in "hot water" all the time. Once he set the kitchen on fire. Then there was the time he fell over the banister from the third floor to the second floor. Then there was the time he fell and forgot to tell someone, so his knee got infected. He would go to school looking so nice, and come home looking like a nightmare!

MIKE kept me on my toes! But he was so loving and so helpful. When our mother was sick in bed many mornings I would fix her breakfast, and he would take it to her. Once when I was very sick, I somehow managed to get up and fix dinner, but it was Mike who got the other kids organized to help him clean up the kitchen for me. Of course I had to wash the dishes, but I thought it was sweet of him.

MIKE and the other kids are in other foster homes now. I still see them and call and talk to them. But it was Mike who was my favorite, and it's him I often speak of.

When I meet people and tell them I have a little brother they ask me what is he like. "Well," I say, "picture a Black Dennis The Menace and that's MIKE

...Love,
Karen Mency

DEPT. OF JUSTICE BRIEFS

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surround and stop a car driven by Pinzel at the Pine Ridge airport access road.

Following the instructions of the elder Wilson, the indictment said, the seven Indians then beat Finzel, Rossmore, Escamilla, and Miss Gordon, who were passengers in the Pinzel car, and damaged the car.

On a signal from the elder Wilson, Fred Brewer also assaulted and knocked down Rossmore, the indictment said.

Last March 12, Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, announced he had requested that an investigatory grand jury be convened March 18 in Rapid City to look into reported incidents of violence and disruption on and near the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The grand jury met for nearly three weeks to hear witnesses and evidence presented by R. Dennis Ickes, director of the Justice Department's Office of Indian Rights, and William Clayton, the United States Attorney for South Dakota.

The maximum penalties upon conviction of each count are:

- Assault by striking, beating, or wounding within a territorial jurisdiction (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 113 (d)), six months in prison and a \$500 fine.

- Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 371), six months in prison and a \$500 fine.

* * *

A Greenville, Alabama, man was arrested on May 1 on a federal indictment charging him with firing a pistol at a black man as he drove along an interstate highway north of Greenville.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said a federal grand jury returned the indictment against Glenn Giddens, 39, in U.S. District Court in Montgomery, Alabama, on April 23. With Giddens' arrest today, the indictment was unsealed.

The indictment said Giddens willfully intimidated and interfered with Lester C. Humphrey, 49, publisher of the Tuskegee Times, because of Humphrey's race and color and because he was using an interstate highway.

The incident occurred July 21, 1974, when Giddens, who is white, allegedly fired a pistol at Humphrey's car as they were driving in separate cars on Interstate Highway 65.

The maximum penalty upon conviction (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 245 (b) (2) (E)) is one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

* * *

The Department of Justice participated in a proposed consent decree filed April 22 establishing comprehensive standards for the care and treatment of residents of Willowbrook Developmental Center on Staten Island, New York, one of the nation's largest institutions for the mentally retarded.

The proposed judgment requires Willowbrook to

reduce the number of patients to 250 within six years, to serve only the immediate area of Staten Island, and to place most of its residents in community facilities.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said the standards are established in a proposed decree filed in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, New York.

The proposed judgment would resolve two private suits brought by the New York State Association for Retarded Children, Inc., and by parents of retarded children at Willowbrook against Governor Hugh L. Carey and other New York officials.

In a motion filed with the proposed judgment, the Justice Department joined attorneys for the plaintiffs and the state in asking the court to adopt the judgment as the final order in the Willowbrook case.

A hearing on the motion may be held in early May.

The Justice Department joined in the case in June, 1973, as a friend of the court as part of its nationwide effort to protect the constitutional rights of residents of public institutions for the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

The proposed order establishes the constitutional right of Willowbrook residents to protection from physical and psychological harm and specifies standards necessary to protect them from such harm.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, said the proposed decree could become a landmark in the field of rights for the mentally retarded.

"The theory upon which the decree is based is the constitutional right to protection from physical and psychological harm," Mr. Pottinger said. "This is an important addition to the legal arguments in support of adequate care for retarded citizens."

Mr. Pottinger said courts have previously established that the mentally retarded have constitutional rights to proper treatment and education, to be paid for work in an institution, and not to be sterilized without consent.

Willowbrook now houses 3,000 children and adults. Eighteen months ago, it had 4,700 residents, making it the largest institution for the retarded in the nation. All new admissions were halted in 1972.

The proposed decree said the standards it establishes are neither "optimal" nor merely "custodial," and are based on the recognition that retarded persons, regardless of the degree of their handicap, are "capable of physical, intellectual, emotional, and social growth."

Certain levels of care and programming are necessary to retain that capacity for growth and development and to prevent regression, the proposed judgment added.

Highlights of the standards covering virtually every aspect of resident care included in the proposed judgment are:

- Residents will be confined

in the least restrictive and most normal conditions possible and will have the right to dignity, privacy, comfort, and a healthful environment.

- Corporal punishment is prohibited, seclusion in locked rooms and use of straitjackets must be eliminated, and other types of restraints will be used only when absolutely necessary to protect the resident from serious harm to himself or others.

- There will be an overall ratio of one professional staff member for each three residents during the phase-out period.

- During waking hours, there must be one direct-care worker for each four residents in most residential buildings and wards.

- Individual development plans, based on regular evaluations of needs and abilities, must be established for each resident.

- These plans must provide for at least six hours a day of active programming for each resident who is medically able to participate.

- All residents must be given a full and suitable special education program, including bilingual and bicultural instruction and materials for residents of Spanish-speaking backgrounds.

- A nourishing, well-balanced, individually adequate diet must be provided, and residents will be taught skills necessary for feeding themselves.

- All residents are to participate in at least two hours of recreation per day to take place outdoors whenever weather permits.

- Biomedical research or experimentation will be prohibited at Willowbrook.

- A review panel consisting of mental retardation experts and representatives of the plaintiffs and defendants will monitor compliance with the proposed decree and recommend methods for its implementation.

- Other standards are established for personnel practices, medical and dental care, psychological services, physical and speech therapy, use of resident labor, fire safety, consumer representation, management, and record keeping.

To put the requirements into effect, New York State officials would be required to use all available funds and to request more money if necessary.

With certain exceptions, the standards included in the proposed judgment are to be met within 13 months.

Until local governments or private agencies develop enough community-based facilities for most of those now at Willowbrook, the proposed judgment says that the Department of Mental Hygiene must assume this responsibility by directly establishing and operating such units.

The proposed order defined community placement facilities to include hostels, halfway houses, group homes, sheltered workshops, day care training programs, and foster

homes.

Under the proposed order, New York State is to devote an increasing proportion of its mental retardation budget to the development and operation of community facilities.

The trial of the Willowbrook case in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn was completed in early January after several weeks of testimony taken over a three-month period.

During the trial, the Department of Justice and private plaintiffs presented experts and other witnesses who outlined the problems at Willowbrook and recommended measures that were incorporated into the proposed judgment.

The Justice Department has also filed suits charging that mentally retarded residents of state institutions in Maryland and Montana were being deprived of their constitutional rights to care and treatment.

The Justice Department is also participating as a plaintiff-intervenor or as a friend of the court in nine other private suits involving rights of the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

DR. EOELIN

CON't. From P. 1

His prospective jurors were questioned on their views on abortion, he said. Four blacks were called; two were judged un-biased by the judge, Edelin said.

When the two remaining blacks were challenged by the District Attorney, they were dismissed, he continued.

The final 12 people who rendered his verdict of manslaughter consisted of 11 Roman Catholics and 1 Protestant -- 9 men and 3 women, Edelin said.

The Prosecutor Flanagan said that it was not an anti-abortion, but a manslaughter trial, Edelin said.

But the prosecutor's witnesses consisted of a black woman surgeon who is not a gynecologist, but is a founder of almost all anti-abortion centers in the state, according to Dr. Edelin.

The other two witnesses were Dr. Hemeniz, and Dr. Ward, a pathologist from Pittsburgh.

The jury chose to believe Dr. Ward, opposed to "the people who wrote the books,

expert witnesses," Edelin maintained.

The Commonwealth had to prove that the fetus was born alive before convicting him of manslaughter, he continued.

The critical questions were whether or not the fetus was born alive and died, born but still inside of the uterus, whether or not this abortion, a hysterotomy, was performed after 28 weeks, fetus weight, and whether the fetus had breathed, Edelin said.

The photograph, Dr. Edelin said, could not prove whether the fetus was born alive or dead, and Dr. Hemeniz testified it was still horn.

The judge rejected the argument that the fetus was born alive and died.

Dr. Edelin read portions of Dr. Ward's testimony to the audience.

Dr. Ward was relying on a 1968 paper by Dr. Doyle, an English physician, on "the breathing fetus," Edelin said.

Dr. Doyle in 1973 had reversed his decision and was in agreement with Dr. Edelin's witnesses. But Dr. Ward was not aware of the 1973 reversed decision by Dr. Doyle until Edelin's attorney presented evidence.

Dr. Ward finally agreed that possible fluid could have caused the "supposedly" breathing of the fetus outside of the womb.

The Defense Attorney objected to Dr. Ward's ability to testify, but still the judge let him testify, said Edelin.

The medical examiner also had testified that he could not tell whether or not the fetus had breathed, Edelin said.

Dr. Ward testified further that the fetus weighed 600 grams at birth, but he was unable to testify as to the effects formaldehyde had on the preservation of the fetus, Edelin said.

At the time of the trial, the fetus weighed 700 grams, according to Edelin. This increase, he said, had been proven to take place in tests across the country resulting from formaldehyde.

Despite the experts' testimony that Edelin performed a legal abortion, the jury found him guilty of manslaughter.

If the case had been tried on the facts instead of emotions, Dr. Edelin says he would have been found innocent.

After his hour long speech, the audience stood and gave Dr. Edelin a standing ovation.

Dr. Edelin thanked the people and NU students in particular for past and present contributions and support.

ATTENTION SENIORS

The Black senior class of 1975 will sponsor a parent reception on Sunday, June 22, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at the Amilcar Cahal Center, 40 Leon St. It's free and all are invited to attend.

Iota Gamma Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. awarded three \$50.00 book vouchers to the Spring Quarter. The recipients of the book vouchers were Kim Snead, Mathematics, "76", Sheri Robinson, Nursing, "79" and Theresa Pitter, Criminal Justice, "78".

The sorors of Iota Gamma would like to take this time to thank those who participated in this Scholarship Drive by willingly contributing money.